

Athena Post.
TERMS:
Two Dollars a Year, payable in advance.
Advertising notices for office \$5.00, Cash.
Obituary notices over twelve lines, charged at the regular advertising rate.
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.
ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
BAILIE PRYTON, of Sumner,
N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1st Dist. JAS. W. DEADERICK, of Washington.
2d " O. P. TEMPLE, of Knoxville.
3d " ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
4th " R. S. STANTON, of Smith.
5th " EDWARD L. GOLLADAY, of Wilson.
6th " WM. F. KERRICK, of Lincoln.
7th " JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles.
8th " JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery.
9th " ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll.
10th " BENJAMIN D. NABORS, of Shelby.
The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws.
Athens, Friday, November 2, 1860.
LEAVE YOUR FRIENDS AND STAND BY YOUR COUNTRY.—Andrew Johnson.
Election Day.
TUESDAY, the 6th of November, is Election Day. Remember it, and be at the polls early.
Ben Hill.
Hon. BEN. HILL will speak at Dalton, on to-morrow, (Saturday).
Constitutional Union Tickets.
On next page will be found a column of pure, unadulterated Union Tickets.—Cut out and vote them next Tuesday, Tennesseeans!
Tuesday, the Sixth.
Next Tuesday, the 6th, is election day. Every friend of the Union—every foe to Disunion—should be at the polls and vote for Bell and Everett.
Tickets! Tickets!
Next Monday is County Court day—and the day following is the Presidential election. We hope every voter of McMinn who may be in town on Monday, will call at the printing-office and get a supply of good Union tickets, and then see that they are distributed and voted on Tuesday.
Canvass Subscribers.
This is the last paper we can issue before the election. We should be pleased if canvass subscribers would continue their subscriptions. But whether they do or not, we trust every one of them will be at the polls next Tuesday, the 6th, and vote the Union ticket—vote against Disunion—vote for Bell and Everett.
Bell-Everett Club.
We are requested to give notice that the Bell-Everett Club of McMinn county will meet at the Court-house to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.
The Election Next Tuesday.
The election to be decided next TUESDAY is the most important that has occurred since the formation of our government. For four months we have been laboring, at least earnestly, to point our readers to the magnitude of the issues involved and the course which patriotism and a proper sense of self-preservation dictated should be pursued. If we have failed up to this time, any thing we could now say would be of little avail. Opinions are formed and positions taken; and we have only to add, that let the struggle terminate as it may, we shall be conscious of having discharged our duty. All that now remains is to repair to the ballot-box on TUESDAY and vote the Union ticket. We again urge all our readers who are voters, all our friends and neighbors, to be at the polls for the same purpose. There is danger of a Disunion of the Confederacy, and it may be the last time they will ever have the privilege of voting for a President of the United States.
Pause—Reflect.
We have no doubt thousands of honest, well meaning democrats intend, next Tuesday, to vote for Breckinridge and Lane, believing that to do so they will discharge a duty and serve their country. Alas! that intelligent men should be so deceived. We have never believed, or said, that Breckinridge and Lane were Disunionists, as Yancey, Rhett, Davis, and Toombs are Disunionists; but they are the candidates of that school, the chosen representatives of that element—nominated at Richmond and at Baltimore—and, therefore, every vote cast for that ticket in Tennessee will be regarded by the Disunionists as an endorsement of their scheme, and will encourage them to that extent. Friends! Democrats! Pause! Your Country is in one balance, Party in the other! Choose ye between them!
A Clincher.
The Chattanooga Advertiser, by way of a recommendation and endorsement that no one would presume to dispute, gravely and religiously announces, in the last despairing throes of dissolution, that "Mr. Buchanan is FOR Breckinridge!" When the handsome Kentucky Major comes to be President of Bill Yancey's Southern Confederacy, which was part of the programme laid down at Richmond, if he don't make that young man of the Advertiser a member of his Cabinet, we shall always think he ought to. "Mr. Buchanan is for Breckinridge!" Oh, Lord!
Vote Down Disunion.
Every old man—every young man—every middle aged man—every man who loves his country, his wife and children, should be at the polls next Tuesday, the 6th, and vote for the Union—vote against Disunion—vote for Bell and Everett.
To Sheriffs and Voters.
All fractions of Counties composing new Counties, will vote in this election, with the old Counties they were taken from. Let this be kept in mind, that no votes may be lost, or set aside as illegal.
Give one day to your country in this time of danger. Go and vote.

Let the South Stand Firm.
Let the true men of the South, who love the Union, gather but the closer together in this dark hour of the nation's gloom. When the storm of passion and fanaticism rages, it is no time for true manhood to cower and crouch. We have a noble heritage—a heritage of freedom, purchased by the toils and cemented with the blood of revolutionary sires. Let us be true to them and to ourselves. And now, while disunionists are exultant at the prospect of the early consummation of their heart-felt desire, let the Union men of the South stand forth a determined phalanx to preserve intact the honor and rights of our section, the peace of the country, and the indivisibility and impregnability of the Union and Constitution forever. Let there be a general and simultaneous rush to the standard of BELL and EVERETT, and there are true men even in the North and West yet to elect them. Let there be a united South upon them, and the victory will be ours, the Constitution, the South's and the Union's.
Beware of Spurious Tickets.
We have good reasons to believe, that a systematic attempt will be made in East Tennessee, on the 6th of November to impose on Bell and Everett men spurious tickets, headed for the "Union and the Constitution." Look well to your tickets and see that they have on them the Bell and Everett electors, headed with the names of Peyton and Taylor, for the State at large—the District Electors following, commencing with Deaderick and concluding with Nabors.
Andrew Johnson.
Andy Johnson's speech here last Thursday proved to the satisfaction of every one who heard it, that a man could hold the high position of United States Senator, and yet be low enough to traduce and misrepresent the candidate of an opposing party, when he knew that, by an arrangement of his own, no one would follow to correct his misrepresentations and abuse. In Statesmanship, in the elements of true greatness, and all the ennobling qualities that make a man, John Bell is as far above Andrew Johnson as the stars of heaven are above the lower depths.—The eagle plumes his pinions and soars gloriously to the mountain's top. The crawling worm, by a tortuous and slimy policy, attains the same altitude. John Bell dignified the position of United States Senator. The position has failed to dignify Andrew Johnson. He is now going about, and wherever he can gather together a half dozen kindred and sympathizing spirits, disgorges the ranklings of a cankered and malignant mind.
Plan of the Seceders.
An agent privately sent from the South reports to the President that Alabama and Georgia will certainly secede in forty days after Lincoln's election. Confidential friends of the President assert that in that case he will remain inactive, and permit the thing to go on. The Richmond Enquirer to-day exhorts Virginia to go with the South, and thus present a solid front. It is for disunion without waiting for an overt act, and says, "if that be treason, make the most of it."
The Last Duty.
The first and last duty of the sincere lover of his country, when the question of its fate is to be decided, is to go forward and enrol his own name in its favor. If all this class of men will do this on Tuesday next, Tennessee will have spoken in thunder tones against the fanatics of the North and the disunionists of the South. We invoke the true patriot—the man who would defend the country from a foreign foe with his heart's blood, to come up now with his vote against its international foes. None can over estimate the importance of the coming election, and none can absent themselves from the polls without being recreant to his duty. Rally, therefore, friends of the Union for the sake of the Union.
The Latest Lie.
The last lie put in circulation by the Seceders is, that the Bell and Douglas folks in Kentucky have withdrawn their electoral tickets and are going for Breckinridge. There is not the semblance of truth about the story. Next Tuesday will show that the only ticket withdrawn in Kentucky is the Breckinridge ticket. Breckinridge and his friends will all be out hunting that day.
Speaking at the Court-House.
The appointment for Messrs. House and Houston having been recalled, the crowd that assembled at the Court-house on Tuesday, was addressed by Dr. W. W. Alexander, Hon. R. B. Bratton, and M. P. Jarnagin, Esq.—all of whom, we learn, made good speeches.
Tom Clingman.
Report says that Tom Clingman is roving over North Carolina, advocating the Secession ticket. We recollect of hearing Thomas, at Knoxville, in 1844, predict, in very emphatic language, that if this government should ever be destroyed, the democratic party would do it.—"That was sixteen years ago. Now Thomas is engaged in the rather questionable business of helping one wing of that party verify his prediction. To borrow a fowl expression, we are afraid Thomas is a tad egg."
Getting Ready for a Start.
A despatch from Cleveland, via Decatur, Meigs county, reports Bob of the Banner, as packing his duds preparatory to a start for the Salt River Diggins.
The Chattanooga Advertiser of last week says, in type appropriately large and black, that "John Bell has not the ghost of a chance to carry any Northern State." What sort of a chance does Breckinridge have in that direction?—If he gets an electoral vote North of the Potomac, outside the seven the Douglas and Bell men have kindly consented to give him in New York in order to prevent his friends there from voting for Lincoln, we will agree to forewear truth and cultivate that talent in which the Seceders editors have so excelled throughout the canvass.

Messrs. Peyton, Polk and Haynes at Athens.
On Wednesday, these gentlemen, Electors for the State, addressed a large crowd at the Court-house, in Athens. It was Col. Haynes' day to lead. He came with the reputation of a very pretty declaimer—and so he is. In that respect, we have not the least doubt, he met the fullest expectation of his most ardent friends. But if there was much else than declamation in his effort here, we confess we were unable to comprehend it. Like every Breckinridge orator who has passed this way in the present canvass, he consumed the larger portion of his time in painting up what terrible fellows the Black Republicans are, and the mischief they intend—and then trying to persuade his audience that the way to defeat them and their schemes, is to vote for Breckinridge. Oh, most lame and impotent conclusion! We all agree that the Black Republicans are bad fellows—quite as bad as the Disunionists. But the idea that Breckinridge is the man to beat Lincoln is really laughable. Col. Haynes was applauded occasionally by the Breckinridge present—more, we presume, on account of the manner, than the matter, of his speech.
He was followed by Col. Polk, who went into an able argument to show that his candidate is the regular nominee of the regular democratic party, and candor compels us to say that he was pretty effective in doing his work. We are in the habit of expressing ourselves quite freely, yet we feel a little nervous in recording anything in favor of a Douglas orator.—The Breckinridges are so sensitive on that point. A Douglas man may get up and appeal in a patriotic manner for the Union, and if a Bell man gives an approving smile or word, "Oh," exclaims the Seceders, "don't you see how tamely they are falling?" as though it were high treason longer to be for the Union of our fathers and the Constitution.—Col. Polk has the facts and the arguments on his Breckinridge competitor, and he used them to decided advantage here on Wednesday. In his rejoinder he got his brother of the erratic branch of the family, down very badly—much so, that we felt a little sorry, not particularly for Col. Haynes, as he is used to it, but for two or three members of the Breckinridge wing, who when anything hurts them can't help letting every body in the crowd know it.
Col. Peyton appeared next. He has long enjoyed the reputation of being among the ablest and most eloquent debaters in the land. We heard him twenty-three years ago, "in life's morning march when his bosom was young." He has lost none of the fire and fervor of earlier days, while mature years has added strength, depth and breadth to his clear and logical mind. He took up the subject of Disunion, and ventilated it thoroughly. He went back to 1832, when nullification first reared its gorgon crest in South Carolina—traced Disunion in its tortuous and persistent course down to the time when it entered the Charleston Convention, and rent the great democratic party in twain; and demonstrated that it was now openly and boldly approaching the object of its long labors: the destruction of the government and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. Col. Peyton closed with an earnest and patriotic appeal to good men of all parties to stand by the UNION, and as the most effectual way of preserving it, to vote to the polls next TUESDAY and VOTE THE UNION TICKET.
Men of the South, Stand Firm.
In the event of Lincoln's election, the united voice of the South, in favor of Mr. Bell, would produce far more effect in tempering the violence of a sectional administration than any other possible event. Extremes on one side beget extremes on the other. With Lincoln in the White House, and the disunionists triumphant at the South, the country would be in a blaze of controversy, and the scenes of the French Revolution would be soon re-enacted in our midst.
To prevent such a tragical catastrophe, nothing can be more effectual than the union of the Southern electoral vote upon Bell and Everett. Such an act would prove to the people of the North that, however sectional they may have become, the South was not willing to surrender those principles upon which the Government was founded, and in accordance with which it has been successfully administered for seventy years.—Union Guard.
Fusion! Fusion!
People who were at Chattanooga last Saturday, report the Cleveland Banner man there, running after and hurrahing for the "Little Giant!" If Dr. Brown and Mitch. Edwards don't watch that chap, he'll vote for Douglas at last. We know he has no real sympathy with the Disunionists. Look out for a shut ticket!
New York.
Extract of a business letter received at this office, dated
NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1860.
"One thing is certain—the democratic party of this State will act as a unit, in the defeat of the black republic candidate for the Presidency, however great may be their differences on other matters; and when this great party acts all together, there is nothing more sure than victory. The only danger of defeat rests in its own bosom, and so far as the Presidential question is concerned, all democrats in this State are agreed, to defeat Lincoln: so consider it done."
The writer of the above is a merchant, and a democrat. We hope he speaks advisedly.
Oh, the hypocrisy of Breckinridge-Yanceyism in Tennessee! Whilst its supporters in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, are demanding the disruption of the Union, in the event of the election of Lincoln, an event which cannot happen unless according to the provisions of the constitution,—here, they are asking votes as Union men. "Oh, shame, where is thy blush!"
The Breckinridge mass meeting, at Selma, on the 18th, were requested by their own friends to pass a resolution authorizing the electors of their party, in case they are elected, to cast the vote of the State for whoever it would elect against Lincoln, and they refused to do it.—Montgomery (Ala.) Post, Oct. 18.
Union Men! Remember your country, in the hour of her need, if you would preserve the Union and the Constitution.

Douglas at Chattanooga.
Persons who were at Chattanooga last Saturday, represent the crowd there to see and hear the Hon. STRENNUS D. DOUGLAS, as the largest ever assembled in East Tennessee. He arrived on the 1 o'clock train from Nashville, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm by a great multitude which no man could number. After an interval of 20 minutes, he was escorted to the stand prepared for the occasion, with banners and music, and delivered a speech, occupying an hour and a half, which his friends say was not only a successful vindication of his policy and the position he is occupying before the country, but the ablest elucidation of the question of slavery in the Territories, ever made by any man. His friends and supporters in lower East Tennessee, of whom there seems to be a goodly number, have cause to be proud of the manner and magnitude of his reception at Chattanooga, although, we suspect, the fact that he is engaged in battling against the Disunion element and Sectionalism in both divisions of the Union, contributed no little to the noble and generous outpouring and hearty enthusiasm which greeted his appearance last Saturday. No matter how much they may differ from him upon questions of strictly political or governmental policy, or how firmly determined a majority of them may be to vote against him, such an appeal as Judge Douglas made for the Union of our fathers, will always strike a responsive chord in the breasts of the patriotic masses of East Tennessee, and receive their warmest approbation.
We heard the crowd variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, but think eight thousand would be near the figure.
Disunion—Its Advocates.
There has been a crowd of men running over the State, trying to persuade the people to vote the Secession ticket, thereby giving aid and comfort to those who deliberately avow their intention, in a certain contingency, which they confidently predict, to break up the government and destroy the Union. We can imagine a state of affairs that would justify Secession and Revolution. But as no such state of affairs exists now, nor is likely to exist, we cannot help regarding the man who counsels or aids a resort to extreme measures—a resort to violence, disunion, and revolution—as a traitor, in intent and purpose, not only to the government and laws which shelter and protect him, but to the memory and achievements of his fathers, to the teachings and religion of his mother, to the best interests of his children and society.—No matter where such man may live or where he was born, whether North, South, East or West. Surely no reflecting mind can calmly contemplate a disruption of the Union, with its horrid, desolating results. May the hand that tears it asunder be withered, and the tongue that pronounces its dissolution, be stifled forever! His name should perish in the minds of men; or if remembered, to be thought of only with the horror that attaches to the guilty traitoried.
"His own blood the wolf shall lap,
"His life be perished!
"His wing shall be the banner'd flag
"O'er the false hearted,
"Shame and dishonor,
"By his grave ever;
"Blessings shall follow it,
"Never, no never!"
Is Mr. Bell Sound on the Slavery Question?
The Cincinnati Commercial, the principal Black Republican organ of Ohio, holds the following language in reference to the position of Mr. Bell on the slavery question:
"Fortunately the country is left no longer in doubt. By characteristic indiscretion of Mr. John Bell himself, we are placed in possession of his doctrine of slavery extension. He has written a letter to Mr. Dawson, of Alabama, referring to his record as a Senator, to show where he now stands, and conveying to him the information that he esteems it the duty of the Federal Government to protect slavery in the Territories. He denoted that either Congress or a Territorial Legislature could rightfully exclude slavery from the Territories, and summed up his creed on the matter as follows: 'Humanity to the slave, no less than justice to the master, recommends the policy of diffusion and extension into any Territory adapted to its condition.'
"Here then is the policy of the Bell and Everett administration clearly forecasted. 'The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws,' means giving to the few slaveholders of the South the unrestricted right to spread slavery over all the Territories now free, and protecting them in so doing, by the whole power of the Federal Government.
"We do not charge that the supporters of this party in the North are in favor of all this. We know better. But with all their power of reasoning things, they cannot ignore the fact that the policy they recently avowed credit of their candidate, and that the policy of his administration would be distinctively proslavery, and consequently adverse to the interests of the free laborer. How any man who has a preference for free labor over slave, can vote for a slave-extending candidate for the Presidency, we confess ourselves ignorant."
Mr. Buchanan Alarmed.
A letter from Washington, addressed to the editor of the Savannah Republican, says:
"The President has at length become thoroughly alarmed. Secretary Cobb, lately returned from Georgia, has brought to him heavy tidings, that from the indications of public sentiment pervading your State, no doubt remains, that she is prepared to join with South Carolina and withdraw from the Union forthwith, upon the election of Lincoln. Hitherto, the President has reposed in confident belief, that such a crisis was not to arise during his term; but the signs of the times are now disturbing even this questionable consolation."
Colonel E. D. Baker of Oregon.
The St. Louis Herald, in speaking of Col. E. D. Baker, one of the new Senators from Oregon, says:
"He is in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive-slave Law, the Compromise Measures of 1850, and opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or its prohibition in the Territories of the United States by Congress. We speak of him and his political position by authority of gentlemen recently from Oregon, who know him well."
Remember, voters, it is not whether we shall have "protection" or "non-intervention," but whether we shall have a country to protect—a Constitution to defend—Laws to be enforced!

The Disunion Plot.
[From the Boston Herald.]
[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]
It is my painful duty to confirm, on undoubted authority, the statement which has gone abroad from this city, implicating certain high officials in the most diabolical schemes of treason and disunion.—The gentleman who revealed the plot is R. J. LACEY, Esq., late of the Treasury Department. He is a Virginian by birth, and son-in-law to Ex-Governor King, of Missouri, and enjoys a reputation in this community for integrity and goodness of heart, of which any man might be proud. He was dismissed from office a few weeks ago, on the pretended ground that he had declared his preference for Lincoln over Breckinridge. This he denies, and the probabilities all go to sustain his denial, for he is not only a Southerner, but the owner of a large amount of slave property in Missouri.
Mr. Lacey distinctly states that a high official in the Treasury Department communicated to him the plan of the Disunionists, of which he cordially approved. The plan, as stated, is for the Governors of the Southern States to convene their Legislatures by proclamation on the 8th day of November, or as soon thereafter as the election of Mr. Lincoln can be ascertained; that the Legislatures will proceed to declare the Union dissolved, and to pronounce in favor of Mr. Breckinridge as the President of the Southern Union.
Mr. Lacey at once denounced this treasonable scheme, and pointed out the folly and wickedness in which it originated and the terrible consequences to which an attempt to put it into execution would lead. There can be little doubt that this patriotic and honorable course of his was the real ground of his dismissal, although his refusal to pay blackmail for the promotion of Mr. Breckinridge's election, would be ample excuse for it, in the estimation of Mr. Cobb.
I am sorry to say that there is every reason to believe that Secretary Cobb is aware of, and listens to this conspiracy against the Constitution and laws of his country, which he has taken a solemn oath to support, if he is not himself an abettor in it. He is the bosom friend of the gentleman who revealed it to Mr. Lacey, and that friend, who is a man of excellent private character, is known to be profoundly impressed with an idea of the wisdom and patriotism of the Secretary. If Mr. Cobb has no sympathy with this nefarious scheme he will not permit those who avow their complicity in it to hold office under him. It is monstrous that conspirators against the Government are not only permitted to go at large in the face of day, but are the peculiar favorites of the party in power, and the recipients of its patronage.
The Georgia papers freely state that Mr. Cobb while on his recent visit to his home, avowed himself in favor of disunion in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. This allegation, and the charges made by Mr. Lacey, cannot have escaped his notice, or the notice of the official organ. Yet no contradiction has been put forth, and the inference is irresistible that the charges are true. If Mr. Cobb were impeached by the obscurest newspaper or politician in the Union, with dishonour to Slavery, the official paper would take the earliest opportunity to brand the allegation as false; but an imputation upon his loyalty to the Union, and to his official oath, is deemed of too little consequence to require contradiction.
But the Treasury plan of a Southern Confederacy is by no means a secret confined to the superior officers of that department. The subordinates are blurring it about the streets in a tone of defiance, which shows that they have the utmost confidence in its success.
Bell or Lincoln—Which will You Have?
What we foresee, at the beginning of this contest, at least as soon as the disruption of the democratic party was completed, has now become manifest to all impartial spectators, that the struggle is, at its intents and purposes, between John Bell, the candidate of the friends of the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the Laws, and Abraham Lincoln, the champion of all the anti-slavery elements of the North including the abolitionists and the followers of the "irrepressible conflict." Men of Tennessee, men of the South, men of the Union, which will you have? Which do you prefer, nationality or sectionalism? To vote for Breckinridge or Douglas, will be to throw away your strength. Your only choice is between Bell and Lincoln. Can you hesitate? Can you party? Can you debate between the two?
Minute Men in Florida.—The Fernandina East Floridian says:
We are pleased to learn that a company of "Minute Men" has recently been organized in Fernandina, under the most favorable circumstances. The association already numbers amongst its members many of our most respectable young men, who are fully impressed with the emergency now so imminent, and who are prepared to defend and protect those rights whose destruction is speedily threatened. The "blue cockade" is familiar to many of the citizens of Florida, and the Palmetto State is not the only section where that emblem will be worn and appreciated. From the tone and temper of the people of Florida, we confidently expect the organization of "Minute Men" will pervade every portion of the State, and embrace within its ranks our best and most patriotic citizens. Success to it!
The Savannah Republican says the Breckinridge Democracy are likely to have a merry time of it with some of their new converts. Dr. Miller, in a speech the other day, said he was no Democrat, but stood still, and the Breckinridges had come to him, and were standing on the Know-Nothing platform—an announcement that was not so well received by the Hardshells present. The Doctor clinched the nail by telling them that the first truth that was ever put in a Democratic platform burst the party to atoms!
It is said that all the Presidential electors in Florida have declared themselves opposed to disunion in case of Lincoln's election. There is more virtue in such a declaration, as affecting the duration of our Union, than all the fabled waters of Ponce de Leon's fountain could produce.
Why do they praise him?—Yancey is known to all men who have any knowledge of his political history, to be a rabid disunionist, and yet his praise is now generally in the mouths of democrats.—Why is this if they are in favor of the Union?
Any Southern man, who proclaims John Bell unsound upon the slavery question, is himself unsound upon the personal veracity question.

Important Letter from John C. Breckinridge.
In the Alternative Southern, published at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and in its issue of Friday, the 19th, we find a short letter from John C. Breckinridge to Dr. Cohoon, the Mayor of Elizabeth City, which is a beauty and wonder indeed.—It appears that the aforesaid Dr. Cohoon, anxious to obtain a reply to the Norfolk questions, and nothing daunted by the ill-effects of the Breckinridge election for the Norfolk district, undertook, by himself, the peculiar task of pumping an answer out of the distinguished leader of the Disunion forces, and has actually succeeded in drawing forth from Mr. Breckinridge an epistle of great magnitude and marvellousness. We agree with the editor aforesaid, that the eminent success of the aforesaid Dr. Cohoon, in unsealing the lips of poor Breckinridge, has immortalized his name, and henceforth he will be known as the man, who succeeded in extracting an answer to the Norfolk questions, from John C. Breckinridge. The following is an extract from Breckinridge's letter to Dr. Cohoon, as we find it published in the Southern newspaper:
LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 4th, 1860.
Dear Sir:—Yours of the first instant has been received. The questions you ask, are answered in my enclosed speech: I never saw YANCEY, nor have I ever known him long and favorably. Mr. Breckinridge is not Mr. Yancey. If elected, the Union under my care, shall never be disseminated.
Yours, Respectfully,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Dr. J. T. P. C. COMOX, E. City, N. C.
In commenting on the foregoing, the editor of the Southern says: "The letter has been shown us, in which we took the above extracts. In the above extracts, we have quoted the language of Mr. B. verbatim.—What Mr. Breckinridge means by the concluding paragraph in his letter, we are scarcely able to comprehend. We think that a gentleman who aspires to fill the high and responsible office of chief executive of the United States, ought to be competent to express himself in an intelligent manner. Why did not Mr. Breckinridge declare, that if elected, under his care the Union should not be disunion. That would have been so plain, could not have erred thereby. As it is, we think it exceedingly foggy; and furthermore, we think Mr. Breckinridge an exceedingly foggy candidate. He does not intend for his real sentiments to be known."
"Now, we would suggest to Dr. Cohoon, to write again to Mr. Breckinridge, and endeavor to ascertain, whether or not, he means that if elected, the Union shall not be 'disseminated,' as he wrote it, or whether he meant to say, 'the Union shall not be disunion' in the event of his election. By the time an answer is received, perhaps the election will be over."
"We again warn the people not to vote for a candidate who is afraid of his real sentiments to be known. Breckinridge is the candidate of a sectional party that seeks to dissolve the Union. He is, therefore, a dangerous man to be elevated to the chief magistracy of this nation."

What Mr. Toombs is going to Do?
We find the following in the Sumter Republican, as purporting to come from a gentleman in Oglethorpe county to his friend in South West Georgia:
"I heard a Georgia Senator say the other day in private conversation, that in the event of Lincoln's election, he would resign before Buchanan's time was out, come home, raise an army of ten thousand men and when he crossed the Potomac again it would be with his drawn sword. The Senator said there were thirty members of Congress pledged to this action, and would go with him, some from Louisiana, some from Texas. He talked about it like it was a small matter; it looks very gloomy, indeed, to me."

What Will Georgia Do?
In the event of Lincoln's election, the question is asked—What will Georgia do? Some of the Breckinridge papers and leaders, we observe, advocate immediate disunion. The success of the Black Republicans will, undoubtedly, precipitate this fearful issue upon us, and whilst we shall indulge in no feeling of bitterness towards those who advocate immediate disunion—for the South will have great provocation—we shall urge the utmost deliberation in meeting an issue so momentous. As the people will the people are vitally interested in this question, it should be submitted for their decision.—Any action in advance of such decision would be improper and indiscreet. They should not, they will not be "precipitated into revolution against their own tree will.—Journal of Commerce.

Chances in Alabama.
The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says:—"The Breckinridge Mass Meeting at Selma, Ala., last week resolved to pass a resolution authorizing the Electors of their party, in case they are elected, to cast the vote of Alabama for any candidate for the Presidency whom it can elect over Lincoln, though called upon so to do by members of the party. We learn from the Montgomery Post, that 'quite a number of the most respectable and intelligent gentlemen of the Breckinridge party at Selma have renounced their connection with it on account of the refusal of the party to pass the resolution.' The refusal makes it evident that the Breckinridge leaders will not make any sacrifice of party for the sake of preventing the election of Lincoln, but are ready to sacrifice the Union itself if he is elected by their treachery. They persist in policy calculated and designed to permit the triumph of Lincoln, and avow their purpose to revolutionize the Government in the event of the success of their own policy! It is a wonder that conservative and Union-loving men are fast deserting them, after so unmistakable an exposure of the game they are playing!"

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Orders have gone out hence to the States of the Northwest directing the administration Democrats to vote for the Douglas electoral ticket.
The same correspondent says: I hear of the default of the postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa, and also of another in a leading town in Illinois either Alton or Quincy.
See that every Union man in your district comes to the polls.